

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 4.

THE NORTH ADAMS EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.

NUMBER 65

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

BRINGING SPAIN TO OUR TERMS.

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Peace Conditions.

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Conditions.

Washington, Aug. 10.—A meeting was
arranged this forenoon between
Secretary of State Day and Ambas-
sador Cambon at the state department
to consider certain details of Spain's
reply left open from yesterday's con-
ference. There is reason to believe
that the Spanish government is about
to recede from certain conditions
sought to be imposed yesterday and
the result will be an agreement on a
basis for the terms of peace.

The French ambassador with his
secretary called on Secretary Day this
noon. Afterwards Mr. Day and the
other members of the cabinet had a
conference with the president.

Secretary Day said at one o'clock:
"We have agreed upon a protocol em-
bodying the proposed terms for the
negotiations of a treaty of peace, in-
cluding the evacuation of Cuba and
Porto Rico. It is expected that this
protocol will be accepted. The terms
are precisely those laid down by the
President in his note of a week ago.
It is believed that it will be signed to-
day by Spain's representative."

Secretary Day's statement showed
that events had led up by logical steps
to the agreement on the terms of the
protocol. The conference at the White
House was not conclusive but was a
manifestation of the confidence in ad-
ministrative circles that seemed to pre-
sage an early agreement on the terms
of peace. The foundation of this belief
was furnished when Ambassador Cam-
bon called at the state department this
noon prepared to give response to fur-
ther inquiries put last night in relation
to the Spanish position. There was a
general belief that the prospects brightened over night and the cessation
of hostilities was in sight.

When it became known that a fur-
ther conference between the ambassa-
dor and the President was unneces-
sary, indications pointed more clearly
to the simple adjustment of the minor
details as the occasion for the secre-
tary's later visit to the White House.

As far as can be gathered, our gov-
ernment is not particularly concerned
at the insistence of the Spanish gov-
ernment upon a reference of the peace
agreement to their cortes in its present
stage. Our government recognizes only
the executive branch. Other govern-
ments hold that wholly responsible for
all its acts or promises.

Formal signatures to the protocol will
not be affixed today. This is definite.

Alaska Steamer Goes Down.

Seattle, Aug. 10.—It has just been
learned that the steamer Jesse will
be 18 persons aboard foundered in the
Kuskokwim river, Alaska, in the storm
of July 28. All on board were lost.

Secretary Long Comes Home.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Secretary
Long expects to leave here this after-
noon or tomorrow morning for a brief
vacation. He will first go to his home
in Hingham, Mass., where Mrs. Long
and his son now are. It is not cer-
tain how long he will be away, but
probably a week or ten days.

Proclamation of Armistice.

Bayonne, France, Aug. 10.—Dispatches

received here from Madrid announce

that the form of the Spanish govern-

ment's acceptance of the American

peace conditions involves the proclama-

tion of an armistice. This, it is added,

must be first agreed to by the United

States, and if the United States insists

upon the immediate evacuation of Cuba

and Porto Rico the cortes will be con-

voked within 15 days.

Continuing, the Madrid dispatch says:

"The most rigorous military censor-
ship is exercised. The newspapers are not

allowed to refer to the plot against Sa-

gasta's life, nor to the appearance of

revolutionary bands in the Castellon

province. Concerning the plot, it is said

the conspirators have drawn lots to de-

cide which of them shall carry out its

purpose, and that the task has fallen

upon a man named Disbal, who has suf-

fered imprisonment in the fortress of

Montjuchi for participation in one of the

Barcelona outrages, and whose sentence

was recently commuted by the super-

court to expulsion from Castellon. The

band consists of 20 men. According to

some accounts, they are Republicans

and others say they are Carlists. Their

first move was to attack a customs post

and capture all the arms. Next they

cut the telegraph and telephone wires."

News From Porto Rico.

Ponce, Aug. 10.—General Miles will

probably leave on the Adjuntas road in

a day or two with a troop of the Second

cavalry. The reports show that all is

quiet. General Wilson's headquarters

is at the Descalabrado river. General

Wilson in person has made a recon-
naissance within sight of the Spanish

outposts entrenched a mile this side of

Cortes, and it is estimated that the Span-
iards are 400 strong at that point.

Recruits For Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The Eight-
eenth and Twenty-fifth regiments, re-

recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania and

First Colorado will sail on the Arizona

with Gen. Charles King on Saturday.

Engineers Off to Porto Rico.

New York, Aug. 10.—The transport

Chester with the First regiment of

engineers engaged in field work to

Porto Rico.

NOTICE.

The commissioner of public works

will be at his office each week day

from 1:30 to 3 p.m.

J. H. EMIGH,

Commissioner of Public Works.

More Than Ever
This Week

Will the advantages of trad-
ing at this busy store be
shown to you?

Every department con-
tributes now its share of
"REDUCED - IN - PRICE"
merchandise that we are
offering.

One lot of Dress Skirts,
a few Navy Blue Serges,
Black Figured and Fancy
Cloth Skirts are included in
this lot. They are regular
\$3 Dress Skirts reduced in
price to only \$2.

Splendid offering of
Dress Ginghams, handsome
plaids, checks and stripes,
reduced in price from 12 1-2c
and 15c to only 5c a yard.

Ribbons.

The tremendous success
of our Ribbon sale has
induced us to purchase another
immense lot of Fancy Rib-
bons, ranging 50c to \$1 qualities.
They go on sale at only
25c a yard.

French Organies.

We have just received a
large assortment of very fine
French Organies, the kind
we have sold all season at
25c. They go on sale Wed-
nesday morning at 19c a yard.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

You Will
Do Some
.... Pickling

And we can help you very
materially. First by furnishing
you with the VERY BEST
White Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Second by furnishing you with
the finest spices carefully com-
bined or any way you may wish.
Do not forget when you want
something to drink we have all
flavors of soda, ginger ale and
sarsaparilla, seltzer and lithia.

M. V. N. BRAMAN

101 Main Street.

Telephone 220.

LAWRENCE'S
103
5¢ CIGAR

UNION MADE
Our Leading **5c** CIGAR.

We recommend the above to all
lovers of a good smoke.

MANUFACTURED BY
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY
North Adams Drug Company,
93 MAIN ST.

Largest Stock of Cigars in Western
Massachusetts.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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Acceptance By the Spanish, With
Conditions.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Spain has ac-
cepted our terms of peace, but with
qualifications. It is not a frank ac-
ceptance. There is the usual Spanish
jugglery, the usual desire to protract
and prolong the negotiations with the
hope of gaining something better in the
end.

As Spain's reply now stands, it is not
perfectly satisfactory to the president.
Spain will be made to understand she
must cease to juggle and act in a
straightforward fashion. It is believed
she will. Otherwise there will be an
end of the talk of peace.

What Spain has done is to accept our
terms and then endeavor to modify them.
It is an eminently characteristic
Spanish performance. While assuming
a dignified air, she pleads for us to be
lenient, to grant concessions, to make
terms which were not in the original
brought.

Somewhat subtly, but quite trans-
parently, Spain has so framed her an-
swer that it might lead up to pro-
tracted diplomatic negotiations and a
prolonged diplomatic correspondence
were the president so foolish as to fall
into the trap. Nothing would please
Sagasta better than that. He would
like nothing better than to engage in a
diplomatic battle. There is to be no re-
opening of the case, no exchange of
"notes" and "instructions" and other
things which form the ammunition of
the diplomats. The president will have
been set for him, and he has kicked it
to one side.

Spain in her reply in accepting our
terms of peace sets forth what she
thinks the United States ought to con-
cede, and her reasons. Hence the note
is a long one. It traverses the entire
case. The principal concessions sought
are an admission that the American oc-
cupation of Manila is temporary only;
a stipulation as to the debt of Cuba;
the protection of Spanish interests in
Cuba; the right of Spanish troops in
Cuba, Porto Rico and elsewhere to with-
draw bearing arms and the expense of
returning troops to Spain to be borne
by this government.

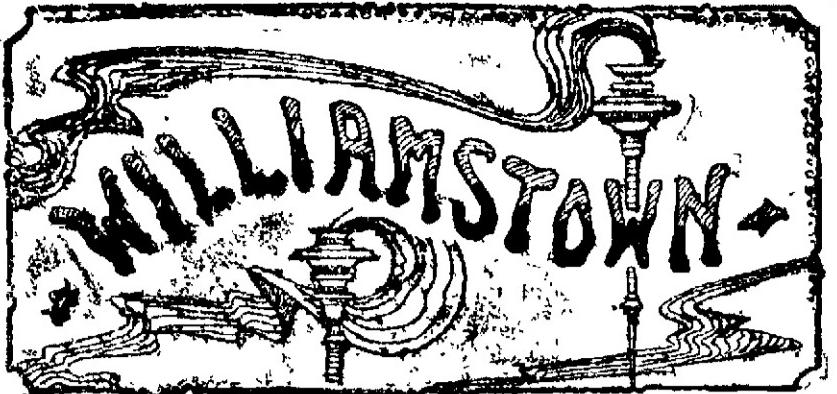
It was felt by the observers that had
the answer been a complete acceptance
of our terms the result would have been
made public. On the other hand it would
be a strained inference to conclude that
the answer was unsatisfactory entirely,
for in that case, according to the presi-
dent's statement heretofore made, his
offer would have been definitely with-
drawn and the war resumed with greater
energy than before. It would seem that
there could scarcely be a good reason in
that case for withholding the result of
the conference. On the whole, it is
rather to be concluded that a middle re-
sult was obtained; that Spain was found
to have attached certain conditions to
her acceptance of the president's terms,
but that the latter was not disposed to
regard the injection of the new matter as
sufficient in itself to warrant an im-
mediate termination of the peace ne-
gotiations. According to this view, the
president has taken exception to some of
the Spanish conditions, but has allowed
a last opportunity for them to be with-
drawn or modified.

Frankly, the president is not satisfied
with the situation. As a matter of
policy he proposes to look upon Spain's
reply as an acceptance of our terms,
and yet he knows it was not so intended.
Last evening nearly every member of
the cabinet called at the white house
and until nearly midnight the situation
was discussed in all its bearings.

The program which the president has
decided upon and which will be followed
is this: Proceeding on the assumption
that Spain has accepted our terms
a protocol embracing the conditions of
peace will be drawn up. This protocol
will pledge Spain to withdraw from
Cuba and Porto Rico, cede one of the
Ladrones islands, to be selected here-
after, and recognize the right of the
United States to occupy the city of
Manila until the peace commission de-
cides the ultimate disposition of the
Philippines Islands. This part of the
protocol will stipulate what Spain must
do.

Then will be set forth what the United
States will do. The United States will
not recognize the debt of Cuba, nor will
it be called upon the island for its revenues;
the United States will not permit Spain to remove from Cuba
Porto Rico, etc., field or heavy artillery
or ammunition or other munitions of
war; pending the final evacuation of
Havana by Spain the United States will
not allow an import duty to be charged
on food products.

There will be some other provisions.
The object in incorporating these in-
to history causes us to nail Spain down,
to leave nothing open to discussion af-



CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 36 days at a time without moving from the bed-side, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years; I placed me in this terrible condition during that time I did everything I heard of to relieve it, but nothing would do. I used the various CASCARETS now have come up to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give \$100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." — AYLER L. HUNT, 1059 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weakens, or Grieves. 10c, 20c, 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

Strong Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO TO BAC.

remove the desire for tobacco with the new, safe, non-smoking cigarette.

purifies the blood, restores lost manhood.

assuredly good for health.

your own cigarette who will vomit forms Take it with a glass of water. Price 25c. One box, \$1. usually cure: 3 boxes, \$2.50.

Guaranteed to cure, or we refund money.

Writing Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

SALUTES ON A WARSHIP.

None Is Fired Between Sunset and Sunrise, and None Exceeds Twenty-one Guns.

In St. Nicholas Lieutenant Philip Andrews, U. S. N., writes of "Ceremonies and Etiquette on a Man-of-war," Lieutenant Andrews says:

No salute exceeds 21 guns, and no salute is ever fired except between sunrise and sunset, when the national colors must be displayed, but it is also usual not to fire salutes before 8 a. m. Whenever the president is embarked in a ship of war flying his flag, all other United States ships of war and naval stations near which he passes will fire the national salute.

Side boys are detailed usually from the apprentice boys. They stand each side of the gangway in line and salute by touching their caps as visiting officials come on board or leave. Commissioned officers board and leave a ship by the starboard gangway. Warrant officers, naval cadets and enlisted men use the port gangway.

After midday all boats coming close to the ship are hauled by the marine sextant or by the quartermaster with the words, "Boat ahoy!" A flag officer answers, "Flag!" a commanding officer answers the name of his ship, another commissioned officer answers, "Aye, aye," warrant officers and naval officers answer, "No, no," while enlisted men answer, "Hello!"

Every officer and man on reaching the upper deck salutes the national flag, and this salute is returned by the officer of the watch at hand.

Flag officers are addressed by their titles of admiral or commodore, captains and commanding officers are called "Captain"; all other officers are called "Mr." and not by their official titles, though in addressing them in writing these titles are always used. The surgeons, however, are usually called "Doctor" and paymasters of any grade "Paymaster."

Boat salutes are given by tossing ours, which means holding them upright in the air with the blades fore and aft, or by laying on ours, by which is meant holding the oars horizontal as they rest in the rowlocks. Cock-spoons of boats stand and salute when passing boats containing officers. All officers and men, whether in uniform or not, inciting a senior afloat or ashore salute by touching the cap.

When a ship of the navy enters a port of any nation where there is a fort or battery or where a ship of war of that nation may be lying, she shall fire a salute of 21 guns, provided the captain is satisfied that the salute will be returned. The flag of the nation saluted will be displayed at the main during the salute.

National airs of foreign states having war vessels in company with our own will be played by our bands as a compliment.

The Cosmopolitan club is beginning to plan for its annual clam-bake, which is held on Labor Day. Last year the bake was held at South Williamstown, and the place where it will be held this year has not yet been selected.

W. B. Bryant is pushing work on the interior of the Methodist church and expects to get all the tinting and rough work done this week, but it will take longer to complete the decorating. It is nearly 10 years since the walls were tinted and decorated before and the improvement will be very marked.

Mrs. W. L. Crosier and Miss Mille Krafft started today for a drive to Dalton, Pittsfield, Lenox, Chatham and Siuyvessant Falls, N. Y. They will be gone about a week.

A party of village people had planned to go into camp on Bald mountain Tuesday, but did not go because of the threatening weather. Another party expects to go Saturday and remain in camp for two weeks.

Mrs. Fred Goodell, who has been sick for a week or more at the home of Darius Goodell in New Ashford, is improving and will soon be able to return home.

The Salvation Army from North Adams held another open air service in town Monday evening and intends to hold one here every pleasant Monday evening for the present.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Some Hard Questions.

The teller on my knee, says he,

What is the war about?

What makes boy shoot each other down?

Are blow up ships and all get drown?

Why can't they do without?

Says he To me,

The teller on my knee, says he,

An hat you got to go?

Am you going to leave mamma?

Am me and my wife so far?

You'll be sorry, I know,

Says he To me,

The teller on my knee, says he,

Will you come back again?

I laid him down, I could not speak,

A tear fell on his upturned cheek.

That old cruel Spain,

Says he To me,

—N.Y. York Truth.

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GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1-4 as much as coffee.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for swelling, hot, aching, nervous feet. At all drugstores.

KNOX, DUNLAP, etc.

Parlors 68 Main Street,

Over Galwick's Clothing Store.

Helen L. Joyce.

CUIRIOUS CULLINGS.

In a recent book on China the author says that Chinese burglars are difficult to catch, as they oil their bodies all over and twist their pistols into bunches stuck full of needles.

About 100 years ago starch was used only for stiffening the frills around the necks of the ungodly. Religious people called it the "devil's liquor" and regarded its use as highly reprehensible.

In certain parts of Africa it is considered a mark of disrespect to bury out of doors at all. Only slaves are treated in such uncromonious fashion. The honored dead are buried under the door of the house, where they must make things pleasant for the living.

Spain's Secret of Success.
El Don Juan Poncia de Leon,
A knight of sunny Spain,
Left Palermo twenty years ago
And crossed the raging main.

The fountain of eternal youth,
Hasta Potosi,
Was what King Poncia sought in lands
Beyond the Andes sea.

But modern research disproves
The fiction of these men,
And how we know without a doubt
He sought a fountain pen.

Found it, too, and sailed back home,
The design led him to this
Rare Spanish lost a fight.
—New York World.

Didn't Know One.

"What an exceptional person that man Bigley is!"

"In what way?"
He doesn't seem to know anybody that just missed going on that boat which was sunk."—Chicago News.

A Woman Astronomer.

Marie Jeanne Amelie Harlay, who afterward became by marriage a niece of the first Lalande, was born in 1768, not 1760, as Rebiero says. She made such reductions as were necessary for the 10,000 stars of her *Almanac* catalogue, published in 1798, besides much other work of the same kind published at various times by herself. Marie Lalande's only daughter by herself was born on Jan. 20, 1790. On this day was seen for the first time at Paris the comet which was discovered by Caroline Herschel. For this reason the infant was named Caroline. A son had previously been named Isaac, in memory of Newton. Marie Lalande took much pains to train A. H. G. Cassini as an astronomer that he might follow the traditions of his four illustrious ancestors and thus be Cassini V in astronomical biography. He did work after awhile at the Paris observatory, but after a few months devoted himself exclusively to botany. Mme. Lalande lived until 1832.—Popular Astronomy.

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WAS WITH SCHLEY.

An Albany, N. Y., paper printed testimonials of praise from Commodore Schley and the captain of the Brooklyn honoring George Graham for his bravery. He is a brother of Fred Graham, formerly of this town and is an Associated Press correspondent and writes stories for Harper's Weekly.

During the battle of Santiago Graham stood on the bridge of the battleship with Commodore Schley and observed the battle clearly. His bravery was such as to excite the admiration of Schley and the captain. He is now at Porto Rico.

MET OLD FRIENDS.

A pleasant house party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Rupprecht on North Summer street Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Streicher of Albany, N. Y., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht and it was in their honor that the party was given. Both families lived in the same town in Germany and had not seen each other for 20 years. There were several other families in town from the same place and all were invited in. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and singing and many past incidents were recalled and related.

DEATH OF ISRAEL GAGNON.

Israel Gagnon, aged 66 years, died at the home of his son, 75 Summer street, Tuesday evening. He had only been in town about two weeks having lived all his life in Canada where he had been a farmer. He was ill before he came to Adams and it was hoped the change would benefit his health. He leaves two sons and a daughter all of this town. The funeral will be held from Notre Dame church Thursday morning. Rev. L. O. Triganne will officiate.

SAID HE THREATENED HIS LIFE.

Peter Rusick was in court Tuesday morning on a continued charge for threatening and assault on Stanislaus Sprzany. Both are Poles and work in the card room of Berkshire mill No. 3. Last week they became involved in a dispute and Sprzany claimed Rusick struck him and pulled a knife, threatening to kill him. Lawyer Cassidy represented the defense. Rusick was fined \$15 for assault and discharged on the alleged threatening.

CALEDONIAN CLUB MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Renfrew Caledonian club was held Tuesday evening. Corresponding Secretary Hugh Anderson resigned and William Orr, Jr., was elected to fill his place. The club is making arrangements to hold a social and dance in their hall Friday evening, August 19. Good music will be furnished and a good time is assured all who attend.

Mrs. Kate Cook of Myrtle street is enjoying a vacation at Long Branch, N. J.

Miss Kate Flaherty of Cheshire has returned home after a visit with Miss Josie Keefe of Myrtle street.

Mrs. John Gavin has returned from a week's visit in Philmont, N. Y.

E. B. Boorne has returned to his work at A. T. Butler's feed store, after a vacation spent in New York state.

Architect W. Butterworth of Manchester, N. H., was in town Tuesday looking over the new memorial building, for which he drew the plans.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cole of Arnoldville died at their home Tuesday morning and was buried in the afternoon.

Bills are out advertising the annual Cambridge fair at Cambridge, N. Y.

Miss Eliza Cahill of New York city is visiting Miss Margaret Moylan at Maple Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Baker and their children of Park street returned Tuesday from Williamsburg. They were accompanied by Miss Mary Davis who will spend a week here.

There is a big demand for the picture of Company M which Druggist Thompson has been giving away. It is a picture of the entire company at Tampa.

The ladies will serve their regular 10 cent supper at Trinity Methodist church this evening.

The regular meeting of Odd Fellows will be held this evening.

The play "Joshua Simpkins" will be given at the saw mill lot off Spring street this evening.

The entries for the quilt handicap to begin at McMahon & McAuley's grounds on Summer street Saturday, will close Thursday evening.

Charles Duggan has resigned his position with D. Bergen and is working in the Berkshire mill.

A fete will be held at the Hoosick driving park in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., August 18, 19, and 20. A number from here will attend.

Spring street is being graded, much to the satisfaction of residents in that vicinity.

Watch
Watch

Do you want a watch? We have more than we want. For two weeks we shall give special prices. Look at our jewelry window. It will pay if you are looking for a watch.

A. J. Hurd,
Jeweler, Stationer,
Newspaper Dealer.PARK STREET,
Adams, Mass.

Two Expert Watchmakers.

A LEARNED JACKIE.

Professor Hatfield Now One of the Crew of the Cruiser.

In the forecastle of the auxiliary cruiser Yale is a college professor. He is James Taft Hatfield. At present he is just a common bluejacket, scrubbing decks, heaving coal bags, polishing brass work, learning gun drills and musing with men many of whom can barely read and write. When the war is over, he will return to the Northwest University, Chicago, and resume the chair of professor of the German language and literature, a post from which he was recently given leave of absence in order that he might enter the navy.

The academic history of Professor Hatfield is a remarkable one, especially when it is borne in mind that he has not yet reached his thirty-ninth year. It is as follows:

A. B., Northwestern university, 1883;

A. M., Northwestern university, 1886;

Ph. D., Johns Hopkins university, 1890;

M. C. Southern and Mrs. Smith Mason were given a pleasant outing at Valley park Tuesday.

Mrs. William Russell of North Summer street has returned from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Riley Colwell of Stearnsville, Pittsfield.

George Daniels of Sebastopol and Manley Stetson traded horses a few days ago. The former was so dissatisfied with his trade that when he arrived home he killed and buried his horse.

Extensive repairs are being made at the Renfrew school. New floors are being laid and William Young and men are painting the woodwork inside and out. When finished it will be a decided improvement.

It was noticeable on the streets last evening that people had but little to say and there was general gloom over the town on account of the sad news from Company M.

Lawrence Brown, Alex. McDonald, William Dunn, Thomas Barrett, Robert Anthony, Edward Cady of North Adams, Robert Whipple and Harry Hardeberg of North Adams are camping at Windsor pond.

Chester Gould of Providence, R. I., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Z. D. Hall. Miss Hannah Mirruck of the Boston store is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

The Sunday school classes of Mrs. D. C. Southern and Mrs. Smith Mason were given a pleasant outing at Valley park Tuesday.

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The Cause of Laughter.

Bain suggests the explanation that laughter is provoked by what he calls a degradation, meaning that we laugh when we all at once perceive something degrading, a trickery, a weakness or a pettiness in some person or object which we respect, as when the infirmities of human nature disclose themselves in a person of importance or when some trivial affair occurs in a solemn ceremony to drag us down or when the wrong side of some great thing or some great man is exposed.

"The occasion of the laughter is the degradation of a dignified person or inferior under circumstances that do not excite a stronger emotion. In all theories of laughter the more or less important fact is marked *** that the feeling of the ludicrous arises when something which we respected before is presented in a mean light, for we have no disposition to laugh when something that we already regarded as such is depicted as tricky and vile."—Popular Science.

Harcourt's Beaconsfield Anecdote.

Sir William Harcourt has one quite unique memory of the support he gave in old days to the public worship regulation act. That was an invitation which he received to visit Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden Manor.

Taking his guest—the member of a family representing the ownership of broad acres—round his minute demesne, Lord Beaconsfield said, "Excuse the vanity of a landed proprietor!" The young politician accompanied his host on Sunday to the village church, and on the way thither was warned that some hints of the high church movement had penetrated even that sylvan solitude. "My friend, the vicar," said the lord of the manor, "will take care of me." "I'll see to that," said he, and he calls an offertory, "I'll see to that." "What I call a 'tithe' and he calls an offering, we'll see to that." "What I call a plate and he calls an alms dish will be placed on what I call a table and he calls an altar."—London News.

Undismayed.

Counsel for the Defense—Gentlemen, I appeal to you to return this unfortunate to his little home, where a tender, loving wife awaits him, where his little children call him father.

Judge (interrupting)—I will call the learned counsel's attention to the fact that the accused is unmarried.

Counsel (undismayed, continuing)—So much the more unfortunate is this poor man, who has no little home, where no tender, loving wife awaits him, where no little children call him father!

The Good Old Jokes.

Grier—By the way, did I ever tell you that story about the end man and the small boy?

Frier—No, but several hundred other people have told it to me.

Grier—Nonsense! Nobody ever heard it before yesterday.

Frier—Then it isn't worth hearing.

Boston Transcript.

The average attendance at places of worship in England and Wales is computed to be between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 persons. There is a place of worship for every 600 individuals, taking the country all through, and a statistic minister for every 700. About 80,000 sermons are preached every Sunday.

Corn Bread.

There is no more wholesome, palatable and strengthening article of food in the whole catalogue than corn bread. It is truly the staff of life of the rural laboring classes in the south from year's beginning to year's end. Among the brawniest, toughest men in the country are the hands who work on the turpentine farms in Georgia. Their regular rations consist of one peck of cornmeal, five pounds of bacon and a pint of molasses per week. These articles constitute pretty nearly if not quite their whole bill of fare during the time they are in the woods cutting or chipping boxes or dipping turpentine, yet they are always well conditioned, hard of muscle and in good spirits.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

He Understood.

After she had studied the French bill of fare for a moment Mrs. Porkenham of Chicago turned to the waiter and asked:

"Does he understand English?"

"Oh, yes, I talk it almost like a native," he replied. "I was born and brought up in Indiana."

After that she had no appetite—Cleveland Leader.

DISEASE
OF
CHILDREN.

Hundreds of children die during the first twelve months from lack of proper care, food and hygienic surroundings. The healthiest and strongest babies, as a rule, are those that are brought up on the mother's breast. All other forms of milk or food preparations, although there are many good ones, cannot take the place of nature's food.

A very great majority of infants' lives are placed in jeopardy through the carelessness of the nurse or mother, and through giving the child such medicines as will cause it to sleep. Nearly all these so-called soothing syrups contain a certain amount of opium, which acts upon the nervous system of the child and renders it more irritable, and lays the foundation for a delicate constitution.

Babies need but little medicine; but what they do need is to be kept clean and dry and given proper rest, fresh air and mother's milk, if possible.

DR. FROST'S REMEDIES are essentially the medicines safest for children. In cases of Chafing, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Wakefulness, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, Teething, Colic, Worms and Wetting the bed, be sure to use Dr. Frost's Remedies. A separate specific is the only true cure. Pellet form, pleasant to the child and absolutely safe and sure, 25c, at all druggists. Get a Health Book, free. Tells all about children.

Saint Norah and the Potato.

St. Norah was a poor girl, says the London Punch, who prayed St. Patrick for a good gift that would make her not proud but useful, and St. Patrick, out of his own head, taught her how to boil a potato. A sad thing and to be lamented, that the secret has come down to so few! Since the highest intellectual and physical life is dependent upon diet—since the cook makes, while the physician only means—should not she who prepares our pies be as carefully trained as he who makes our pills?

M. Meliée, the former premier of France, may be met any day in his cap and gown in the hall of the Palais de Justice. He is now a wealthy man, and his wife and daughter are in the highest society. M. Meliée does not expect to return soon. The Right and the high and dry Moderates are still devoted to the fallen premier.

GLEANINGS.

In Holland men frequently wear their hats in church.

The loftiest cliff on the coast of England is Beachy Head; height, 564 feet.

The Philippines lie wholly within the tropics, reaching at the south to within 4½ degrees of the equator.

A diamond in constant use for cutting cold glass lasts about three months, but if used to cut hot glass it would only last for one day.

Hot water lamps are being set up in London with slot arrangements by which both cocoa, coffee or soup can be obtained as well as water.

A correspondent of The Living Church (Chicago) suggests that the proper Roman numerals for the year 1900 are not MDCCC, but MCCM.

Napoleon's cabbage palm at Longwood has been blown down. It was the last tree of its kind on the island of St. Helena and the species has not been found elsewhere.

Ceylon is alarmed at the news that the world will end next year, and that the beginning will be the submergence of Ceylon. The villagers are trying to avert for their safety by acts of charity and by flocking to the temples.

The opening of a new railway across the Mouse at Anseremine makes conveniently accessible to tourists a number of wonderful Belgian grottoes. In the Grotto of Han the river runs underground for a distance of a mile through caves of exquisite beauty.

Liquor may be sold in the house of commons without a license, the police magistrate having dismissed the summons against its barkeeper. As The News puts it, "If the house of commons wants liquor, the house of commons will have liquor, and all the courts in England cannot control the legislative power."

Buried at Santiago.

"Few students of Napoleonic history," says the London Chronicle, "are aware that Dr. Antonarchi, who attended upon Napoleon I during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba. He had a brother living in that island, and after the emperor's death proceeded thither and lived at Santiago, exercising his skill as an oculist gratuitously among the poor. After his death in 1825 a public monument was erected to his memory in the local cemetery."

Love in Early Days.

"Yes," said Adam to Eve as the twilight drew about the aged couple, softening their lineaments to a semblance of youth, "how well I remember the day we met! You wore a diadem.

Looked for result is still remotely in the distance, will find much comfort in the following experience of a North Adams citizen. Surely the most skeptical unbeliever in medicinal preparations cannot say that the one discussed by our townsmen does not do as it claims, or after its work is performed, the said work will not be permanent.

Mrs. O. P. Darling, of 25 Washington avenue, says: "For over five years I was afflicted with kidney trouble. I was treated for it by physicians, used home remedies; took patent medicines without obtaining a positive or anything like a perfect cure. In addition, I was under the massage treatment and seemed to get relief. For a year I was free from backache, but it came on me again with full force. Many a time I exclaimed: 'O, if I could be free from this backache for a day.' Pains extending down the thighs and to aid my suffering, painful urination nearly drove me distracted. Reading about the cures effected by Doan's Kidney Pills induced me to send to Burlingame & Darby's and get a box.

As a kidney remedy they have no equal. I do not think anything could be more satisfactory in promptitude and effectiveness of action. Soon I had no urinary trouble. I could sleep all night. Every day was free from backache, and the pains that used to rack my frame ceased. There is a great reason why I should recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all having kidney trouble."

JOHN H. EMIGH, Commissioner of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.

North Adams, Aug. 6, 1898.

Sealed bids will be received by the Commissioner of Public Works at city hall in the city of North Adams until noon of Thursday, August 11, for steel book stacks for the Houghton Memorial building. Further information, if desired, may be obtained of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN H. EMIGH,

Commissioner of Public Works.

Established 1835.

Geo. F. Miller,

General Insurance.

Established 1835.

Ladies Who Have Used Them

Recommend as the BEST

Dr. KING'S

Great Brand

PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Tried and tested by thousands of women for years in treating spasmodic fits, neuralgia, hysterical fits, etc.

Penneyroyal Pills are the best sample and

the best price.

For sale by J. H. C. PRATT, 30 Main st.

Penneyroyal Pills.

Penneyroyal Pills.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month. \$1 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

By the

TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.
From
The Transcript Building, Bank Street,
North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

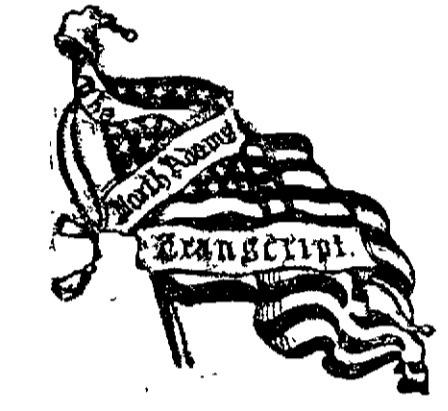
WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY

From the seal of the city of North Adams

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 10, '98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live tones are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

SANTIAGO'S GLOOM.

The sympathy of a community which feels itself personally bereaved goes out to the parents and families of the two young men who were the first from the Berkshire volunteers to give their lives. The county was still in mourning for one, young hero, believed to be the first and only victim of the war from Company M, when the heart rending news comes of the death by fever of two more. The blow was more terrible to the friends of the young men in that no warning had been given. No one knew even of their sickness. Company M was believed to be faring remarkably well, and local hearts were joyful because they were soon to be brought out of the danger region. With these bright thoughts of the loved ones, it was with happiness that letters from the front were sought. Happiness was quickly changed to sadness, again flags are at half mast and the community in mourning. It is the full submissiveness of that morning in May when the boys were sent out from Adams which is just being fulfilled.

THE WAR IS FINISHED.

The war is over. Spain has thrown up the sponge. There is nothing left to do but to find out if she means it. If that be ascertained we must stop fighting.

To stop fighting means that Dewey and Merritt will be allowed to enter Manila at the head of the American army and navy to raise the stars and stripes in that city.

That General Miles will be permitted to invest San Juan peacefully, to take possession of the fortifications and to parole the Spanish soldiers garrisoned there.

That General Shafter will extend his military dictatorship over the whole island of Cuba, including Havana, which will capitulate without firing a gun.

Following all these material concessions the American army must be preserved intact. At least that part of it which is now on the several scenes of recent hostilities will be kept in the field.

What will be done with the state volunteers rendezvoused in the several states and in federal camps remains to be determined by the character of the new conditions which will be created.

All this will consume some little time. It will take weeks and probably months to dispossess the Spaniards in the three principal islands included in the terms of peace. While the work progresses we shall remain on a war footing.

The ending of the war by Spain's voluntary acceptance of our terms "under honor to our amanuenses" will be heralded with delight by all our people. We are not warlike. War is abhorrent to us. The end of it is a joy.

It looks as if General Miles would put his bathtubs in San Juan before the terms of peace stop the fighting.

Spain has accepted the terms of peace—and she gets real bargain day terms. No Friday's tornado on the bargain counter has ever equalled it.

Infection seems to have been carried to the "Hub" by the officials who recently visited the city. The saloon-keepers of Boston are threatening to start a brewery.

When General Miles reports he will probably recommend that every member of his band be taken on the pension roll. They are the sole section of his troops that in ~~working~~ overtime,

But in locating the mistakes of the present war, it ought to be remembered that while other things have changed war is the same old horror.

It seems that it will take a month to transport General Shafter's army away from the malaria, the fever and other diseases of which the soil of Santiago is so prolific.

No, thank you; George Fred Williams has had enough. He won't run for governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket this year. The party is looking now toward Robert Treat Paine, Jr., or Sherman Hoar.

The letters from Captain Hicks announcing the deaths of two of his men of Company M are full of the sympathy of a soldier for those who suffer at home. They breathe the spirit of a true man, and supplement the stories of his conduct during the battle of Santiago.

The scientific and professional library dumped into the sea by the battleship Texas in preparing for the battle with the ships of Cervera's fleet might have been sent to the Spaniards as a kindly hint to "study up," after the manner in which the revolutionary parson gave out his hymn books—from the mouth of a cannon.

There seems to be need of censorship of the official and semi-official correspondence between the army and the war department. It is unwise to make room for differences of opinion as to capabilities and motives, or to make public information in regard to the fever in the camps at Santiago that may stiffen the backs of the Spaniards.

Providence is on our side thus far. A West Indian hurricane or cyclone would sink beyond recovery the Cristobal Colon and other Spanish ships which wrecking crews are engaged upon. The weather thus far has been favorable for the operations of the wreckers. The Maria Teresa is afloat and will come to the Norfolk navy yard under her own steam. Progress has been made in saving the others. If the pontoons and bag arrangements can reach the Colon soon the prospect of floating that great ship is promising.

WATERSON WAS ORATOR.

Kentucky Editor at the Unveiling of the Monument to Key.

Frederick, Md., Aug. 10.—Henry Waterson of Louisville was the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Francis Key, who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner." The speaker said in part: "Since the 'Star Spangled Banner' was written nearly a century ago, it has come and gone. The drums and trumplings of more than half its years have passed over the grave of Francis Scott Key. Here at last he rests forever. Here at last his tomb is fitly made. When his eyes closed upon the scenes of life their last gaze beheld the ensign of the republic full-high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted nor a single star obscured. If happily they were spared the spectacle of a severed union and rent by civil flood, and drenched in fraternal blood, it may be that somewhere beyond the stars his gentle spirit now looks down upon a nation awakened from its sleep of death and restored to its greater and its better self, and known and honored as never before throughout the world."

"I speak from the card when I say that although General Miles was asked to plan the operations for the conquest of Cuba, he plans as originally laid out included no Santiago campaign. It was an after-thought, due to the bottling up of Corvera by our fleet and Sampson's request that there be military co-operation. When it was decided to accede to his demand, Miles selected Shafter as the best man to go to Santiago, preferring himself to take charge of the campaign in Porto Rico, the reduction of which, in his opinion, would easily simplify the work to be done in Cuba.

Scared Into Surrendering?"

"And, as I have the best of reasons for believing, the Santiago campaign was fought out on the basis devised by Shafter himself. The chief element of his plan was rapid action. He knew the men would be eager and vigorous on landing in Cuba and could fight much better than than after the tropical climate had begun to do its deadly work. Though himself made to do two days after landing to go to the front in person, his plans were so well understood by the officers of his command that they carried them out in the face of the almost insuperable difficulties and the lack of field artillery and stores of which we have all read and heard so much."

"I myself believe that the Spaniards were never whipped, but that they were simply scared into surrendering by the impetuosity of Shafter's operations. Had Shafter delayed beginning operations till everything that could possibly be needed was at hand the Spaniards would probably have seen the situation as it was and with the fury of the ravages of fever among our men might have been able to cause the sacrifice of 50 American lives to every one actually lost."

The monument was unveiled by Julia Howard, daughter of Henry Howard of Baltimore and great grand-daughter of Francis Scott Key. As the veil fell, exposing to view the magnificent piece of sculpture, the assemblage broke into enthusiastic applause augmented a minute later by the unfurling of the flag from the tall staff at the side of the monument.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The large tannery of W. R. Bennett & Co., in Scranton, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$32,000.

A tornado at Cologne on Sunday wrought serious damage. Many people were seriously injured.

Patrick Welsh, a tanner of North Stamford, Conn., was thrown from his wagon, owing to his horse running away, and died instantly from a broken neck.

Michael Cleon, aged 23, a well known tobacco dealer of Hartford, was instantly killed in a runaway accident. He was thrown from his wagon, and his head struck heavily against a tree.

The officials of the geological survey are of the opinion that the Philippine Islands may be rich in coal and petroleum deposits, and say that it is known that gold is to be found there. It has been decided to make an examination of the mineral deposits of the islands.

An argument was concluded yesterday in the district supreme court in Washington in the case of the Purcell Envelope company of Holyoke, Mass., against the postmaster general. Decision was held. Judge Cole stated just before the conclusion of argument that he was perfectly satisfied that the action of the postmaster general in ordering the contract canceled was void.

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER**WOUNDED AND SICK BROUGHT NORTH IN THE SIXTIES THE SAME AS NOW:**

MacLean's Year That the War Would Break Up the Army — A Friend of General Shafter Has a Word to Say.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The somewhat tardy decision to bring the fever-stricken soldiers of Shafter's army north for recuperation reminds old timers of the prolonged fight made in behalf of northern hospitals for the sick and wounded.

It reminds them also that curiously enough, the bringing of the men north was long strenuously objected to by President Lincoln, that he did not withdraw his opposition until the spring of 1868 and that the first government general hospital north, similar in plan and scope to the one now making ready near Monckton Point, was not established until October of that year. Mr. Lincoln feared that wounded and sick soldiers brought near their homes and cured could never be made to go south again and fight. He said to the widow of Governor Harvey of Wisconsin, who had her heart set on the project, that a more perfect scheme for the raising of the army at the front could not be devised, adding that less than half the Federal soldiers drawing pay in the Army of the Potomac when the battle of Antietam was fought were patriotic enough to take their places in the fighting line.

Mrs. Harvey believed that Mr. Lincoln misjudged the soldier boys and told him so. It was her view that the man who had been brave enough to expose himself to the enemy's fire once would be brave enough to do so again, and she finally convinced the president. It may be added that her view was proved correct by the facts, since nearly every one of the men brought to northern hospitals who recovered was more than willing to go south and serve out his term of enlistment. The same spirit exists among the American soldiers of today. Among the dozens of wounded men with whom the writer has conversed there has been only one who did not express the fervent hope that he might get well and strong soon enough to return to Cuba and do some more fighting.

Talk by a Friend of Shafter.

Recent developments have in some degree overshadowed the controversy as to whether General Shafter was personally at fault with regard to the ill supplied and dirty transports on which some of the wounded were brought north. His friends here hold that he has been unkindly treated by a section of the press and public. They express keen regret that the censure heaped upon him from certain quarters seems likely to cause at least partial forgetfulness of what they term his brilliant conduct of the campaign.

"It has been stated," said one of Shafter's friends today, "that the general was placed in charge of the Santiago campaign in opposition to General Miles, President McKinley's choice, but not Secretary Alger's, for the work; that Miles planned the campaign, and planned it so well that Shafter could not easily make a failure of it unless he deliberately tried to do so, and so on."

"I speak from the card when I say that although General Miles was asked to plan the operations for the conquest of Cuba, he plans as originally laid out included no Santiago campaign. It was an after-thought, due to the bottling up of Corvera by our fleet and Sampson's request that there be military co-operation. When it was decided to accede to his demand, Miles selected Shafter as the best man to go to Santiago, preferring himself to take charge of the campaign in Porto Rico, the reduction of which, in his opinion, would easily simplify the work to be done in Cuba.

The bonds found in the possession of Knyaston were identified by F. R. Sparks of this city as part of a number forwarded to him by George Page of London.

Fire Today In Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—A fire on Merchants row within a short distance of historic Faneuil Hall at an early hour this morning caused a loss of \$25,000, while in subduing it several firemen were overcome by the sulphur fumes, and others badly injured by falling glass and slate. The principal losers were B. O. & C. Wilson, chemical druggists, who occupied the top floor, while Hovey & Co., seed dealers, suffered heavily from water.

The fire started in a small restaurant of Jones & Marshall on the street floor, and the flames shot straight to the roof, through an air shaft, leaving the restaurant comparatively uninjured. The fire baffled the department for nearly an hour, as it came through a portion of the roof that was difficult to reach. Three alarms were rung in, and with the city's two horseless engines a fierce attack was made from all sides.

The top floors being filled with chemicals and sulphur, the smoke was stifling and seven men were overcome, reviving after being taken to the street. Three other firemen while on the ladders received ugly gashes from falling glass and slate and had to be removed to the hospital. The fire was under control within a hour and a half.

Tomorrow's Almanac and Forecast.

Sun rises 4:47; sets 6:31.

Moon rises 22° 46' night.

Hightide 6:30 a.m.; 7 p.m.

While it will probably continue partly cloudy to cloudy Thursday over New England, there is little promise of rain more than scattered showers; while the temperature is not likely to rise but little above 60 degrees at the highest, the humidity will probably cause it to be considerably oppressive, with light variable winds.

No Threat of Aggression.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Answering a question in the house of commons yesterday, George N. Curzon, said the British minister at Pekin had reported that the Chinese government, replying to Great Britain's message saying she would support China against any power committing an act of aggression in China, had granted a British subject permission to add or build a railroad or other public works, as announced in the house of commons on Aug. 3, had expressed gratitud to the promise of support, and had asserted that no threat of aggression had been made.

The fact that the minister is a conspicuous member of this organization, by way, was quite overlooked by the local newspapers in their reports of his assistance in the saving of two girls from drowning last week.

Lexter Mammal.

A swing on the jaw.

Louisville, Aug. 10.—In one of the cleanest glove contests ever pulled off here, Australian Jimmie Ryan disposed of John McDougal of St. Paul in the eighth round of what was to have been a 10-round contest. Ryan gave away weight and punch. In condition the Australian was as fine as a hiddle, and the northerner was not far in the rear. Ryan had the better of the battle throughout, leading five blows to one for McDougal. The blow that gave Jimmie the quietus was a terrific swing on the jaw. Ryan weighed 162½ pounds and his opponent, 168 pounds.

SMACKBACK FROM LEADERS.

Lost the First of Their Home Games to the Boston.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—The Cincinnati struck a snag Tuesday in their progress pennantward, and struck it good and hard. The obstacle in question was Pitcher Nichols. Nichols let them down with five scattered hits and no runs.

Not a red leg touched second base.

The five reached first in the ball, as Nichols did not give a single base on balls. Nichols' support was spurious, strictly of the championship order. The Cincinnati fielded fairly well, but not quite up to their standard. Elmer Smith was forced out of the game in the fourth inning by a bad leg. Woods taking his place. This leaves the outfield in bad condition, with only one regular in it.

Score: Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 0.

Cincinnati. AB R 1B PO A E Miller, r. f. 4 0 2 1 0 0 Smith, l. f. 2 0 1 0 0 0 Woods, l. f. 2 0 1 0 0 0 Corcoran, s. s. 3 0 0 1 0 0 Corcoran, l. b. 3 0 0 1 0 0 Irwin, t. b. 3 0 1 0 0 0 McPhee, t. b. 3 0 0 2 0 0 Steinbeck, c. 3 0 0 1 0 0 Peitz, c. 3 0 0 2 0 0 Hawley, p. 3 0 1 0 0 0 Totals 29 0 5 27 15 4 Boston. AB R 1B PO A E Long, s. s. 4 0 1 5 4 0 Tenney, t. b. 4 1 0 7 0 Yeager, l. f. 4 1 2 2 0 0 Duffy, c. f. 4 0 0 3 1 0 Collins, 3. b. 5 1 1 1 0 0 Stafford, r. f. 4 1 3 4 0 0 Bergen, c. 4 2 1 3 0 0 Lowe, 2. b. 4 0 1 2 4 0 Nichols, p. 3 2 1 0 1 0 Totals 36 8 10 27 10 0 Boston. AB R 1B PO A E Edwards, r. f. 0 0 1 3 0 0 Edwards runs. Boston. 5. Two-base hits—Long. Stolen bases—Tenney, Yeager. Double plays—Lowe, Long and Tenney; Long, Lowe and Tenney; Corcoran, McPhee and Beckley. First base on balls—By Hawley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Hawley, 1; by Nichols, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

The St. Louis club will be sold at auction Sept. 1. The club and its assets will be sold to the highest bidder to pay creditors. Von Der Ahe has preferred claims amounting to \$87,000, and it is said that he will buy the club.

The Providences batted Gray of the Buffaloes all over the lot and won with ridiculous ease. Evans was invincible. Score: 11 to 1.

ROBBERY ON A LINER.

New York, Aug. 10.—Further evidence of the conspiracy among some of the officers of the White Star liner, Britannic, to steal and smugg

A Word of Warning

The trouble with thousands of women is not "female weakness," although many physicians suppose it is. The real trouble lies in the kidneys, Liver and Bladder. Doctors often fail to effect a right remedy. Women as well as men if their kidneys are diseased.

Ladies can take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy with perfect assurance of relief. It will cure them of Kidney, Liver and Bladder disorders just as certainly as it cures men.

Mrs. G. W. DAVENPORT, of West Troy, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys, and suffered intense pain in my back and loins. The wife of Dr. Robinson, pastor of the First Avenue Methodist Church, recommended Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I got some, and have used it ever since, with the result that I am greatly benefited. All pains have left me, and I am like another person."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a perfect blood and nerve medicine. It restores the liver to a healthy condition and cures the worst cases of constipation. It is a certain cure for all diseases peculiar to females.

Sample Bottle Free

Favorite Remedy is such a certain cure that the Dr. DAVID KENNEDY Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., will forward, prepaid, a free sample bottle to every sufferer who sends his or her full postoffice address and mentions this paper. The fact that our liberal offer appears in this paper is a guarantee of its genuineness.

All druggists sell Favorite Remedy at \$1.00 a bottle.

SQUAB FARMING.

How a Michigan Farm Was Built Up a Profitable Business.

The only squab farm in Michigan is located about three miles south of Grand Haven. Squabs are young doves or pigeons and are esteemed great delicacies in European and American luncheon circles. There are several large squab farms in the east and one near Toledo, but the only one in Michigan so far as known is at Grand Haven, and it is conducted by F. J. Bernreuther. His farm comprises about 10 acres of land, but only a small portion of this is given to the squab industry, the rest being planted to wheat and corn, which form the staple diet for the old doves. He has a big cage of woven wire. It is 80 by 120 feet and 20 feet high, and the doves are kept confined by the wire netting on the sides and above. On the north side of the cage is a long, low building, in which the doves keep house. The roof has a southern exposure and a windbreak, and here the doves sun themselves. The building is divided by partitions, each room being about ten feet square. These rooms are backed up on three sides, tier above tier, with boxes, and these boxes are the nests, where the eggs are laid and the young are hatched and grow to squabs. The partitions and boxes extend upward to the eaves of the building, and above the space is open from end to end, allowing free passage way for the doves and a roosting place for those not busy with domestic duties.

After the two pretty white eggs are laid the male takes his regular trick at sitting on them during the 21 days of incubation, and when the young are hatched he does his full share toward feeding them. Four weeks after the young birds are hatched they become marketable as squabs. The birds are in full feather, but not yet able to fly. A fast of 24 hours is the prelude to the flight into the dove heaven. This fast is imposed not to make them meek in spirit, but to clear their crops of food. Then a sharp knife point opens a vein in the throat and as the lifeblood oozes out the bird's brief career closes with a flutter.

While the flesh is still warm the feathers are plucked out, the crop is washed out and the denuded body is thrown into a tub of water to cool. The next day it is placed in ice for shipment. The squabs, dressed for market, weigh about half a pound, and the great market for them is New York. There is only a small demand for them in Detroit and Chicago, big and metropolitan as it is, is a poor market. Almost the entire product of Bernreuther goes to New York, and the shipment averages three or four dozens a week the year round. The squabs command from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a dozen, and there is money in the business.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Get Me a Caged Cockerel.

The poultry man who does not get as many cockrels as gaffets among his chickens is fortunate. With the early hatchings these cockerals may be sold as broilers at 1½ or 2 pounds each, but as the price rises so do the profits.

When the next week comes, he packed his valise as nonchalantly as if he were going to Baltimore or Philadelphia and started for Calcutta, and when he returned the tenth had passed through the terrible pangs of war. He went to the old Dayton place. The velvet lawn was plowed up and planted in rice. The orange grove, where the mocking birds used to sing their merry roundlays, lay leveled to the ground, and only a rimmon stone chimney, half overgrown with a rank poison vine, remained of the hospitable old mansion.

During the day this couch may be covered with a Bagdad portiere. At night the "leaves" of the spring and hair mattresses are raised and locked in place by lock springs, the bedding taken out of the compartment in the center of the couch and made into a most comfortable bed.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Photographs as Decorations—New Use For Wall Paper—The Latest Bed Couch—To Cloud a Glass.

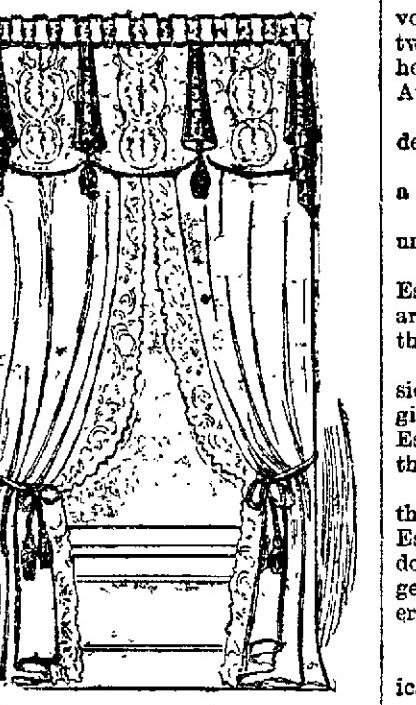
Photographs can now be used for the decoration of rooms, say the New York Herald. Of course it has long been the custom to display photographs prominently in frames or on mantel shelves, but not until quite recently have they been considered possibilities in actual decoration by fashionable households. Frames are being laid aside, and the cards are tacked on the walls as they are.

Everywhere on the walls of every room except the parlor and dining room (and even these apartments are not exempted nowadays in country houses) are photographs to be found, the more the better, and of course to be quite the thing they must all be photographs of people, not photographs of scenes or amateur efforts, though a well taken amateur group or single picture is allowable. The fashion, however, is the lavish displaying of individual portraits, and it is the plan of the day to empty each album, each box and each case and tack up their contents.

These pictures, however, must not be put on the walls indiscriminately. They must be arranged in patterns set in the paneling of the doors, attached to the walls in wheels, stars or some design of that nature. Brass headed tacks of small size are to be used, and the varied effects that may be shown in a house are indicative of the degree of artistic taste of the members of the family who has superintended the decoration.

New Use For Wall Paper.

A novel and decorative use for the surplus paper remaining after the walls are finished is making valances and



WALL PAPER POMPADOUR DRAPERY. lambrequins for the windows and doors of a room. A recently completed suit of rooms shows examples of this idea in styles appropriate to the decorative features of each apartment. No poles are used, and the continued line of wall pattern across the window and door openings is singularly appropriate and effective.

The practical part of the work is simple enough. The wall paper is pasted to cheesecloth or sheeting and cut out to the desired shape, the trimming being fluting or ruching of the same stuff, with pipes or jabs at discretion. The cornices of light pine are covered with cloth lined paper, and are given a touch of ornamentation by the use of ruching similar to that trimming the valances. Long curtains of Singapore lattice, Calcutta net or colonial muslin are hung on light rods inside the cornices, and may be drawn aside without interfering with the draped effect. These window and door headings are easily kept clean and may remain in place when the lower curtains or portieres are removed for the summer.

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The major watched her with languid, half closed eyes.

"Estelle, I believe you are crying."

"I am not crying!" flashed Estelle, and hide the bright, gathering drops she caught up all the pile of dolls, satin, tarlatan and glittering ribbon into her frock and darted out of the room like an arrow.

"The little firefly," laughed Major Essex. "But I'll make it up with her yet. Stella and I mustn't part unreconciled. As for Aunt Marion, who has

said a very derogatory opinion of me, it's hardly worth my while to attempt to undeceive her."

And Major Essex dragged the chintz cushions off a heap directly underneath his head and composed himself for a comfortable nap before dinner.

When the next week came, he packed his valise as nonchalantly as if he were going to Baltimore or Philadelphia and started for Calcutta, and when he returned the tenth had passed through the terrible pangs of war. He went to the old Dayton place. The velvet lawn was plowed up and planted in rice. The orange grove, where the mocking birds used to sing their merry roundlays, lay leveled to the ground, and only a rimmon stone chimney, half overgrown with a rank poison vine, remained of the hospitable old mansion.

For a moment Essex gave way to natural emotions. He sat down on the ruined doorstep and wept.

And then he went back to Baltimore, where his home was to be for the future, all efforts to discover any trace of the Dayton family having proved futile and vain.

"By Jove, I wish I had staid in Calcutta," he said to himself. "Home is not home with all these changes around it."

Mrs. Colonel Changley had returned from India in the same vessel with him—a plump, handsome widow, who had lost her lamented colonel in a seedy mutiny among the jungles and was on the qui vive for a successor to him.

One of our most eminent surgeons has demonstrated the fact that the most complete sterilizing follows the dipping of surgical instruments into boiling olive oil. One may determine the temperature of the oil by a very simple process of dropping bread crumbs into the oil. When they turn brown and crisp, the oil is hot enough for the surgeon's use. This is much more convenient than using the thermometer which may not always be at hand. The oil may be heated over a spirit lamp, and a few spoonfuls will be sufficient for sterilizing the instruments used in some of the more simple operations.

LOVE'S TIME TABLE.

Oh, Marjory sweet, in your daffodil gown, You pause at the turn of the stair Beside a woe-laden with lashes of brown Who cons the old table with care.

"Sixty seconds a minute," I hear her repeat, "Not for a lover, I call."

"'Tis an hour I would swear when I'm waiting, petite.

For Marbury here in the hall.

"But when on the sofa, with lights dim and low,

She hears my sweet story again.

Too soon the old clock will be bidding me go.

Sixty minutes a second make them."

—Virginia Duncan in Mother's Magazine.

and Mrs. Colonel Changley gave Major Essex no peace of his life. He must ride with her. He must escort her bither and yon. He must go with her to select her new pony phaeton. In fact, she found herself unable to transact the commonest item of business without Major Essex.

So it happened that when she went to buy a set of ermine furs Major Essex was her unwilling companion.

"It's the last time," thought the major to himself; "it must be the last time or she will marry me before I know it."

Mrs. Changley was very hard to suit in the matter of furs, and when at last she found a set which she liked it proved to be too small round the neck.

"We can have it altered in a minute, ma'am," said the polite salesman.

"One of our young women can fix it while you wait. Miss Carson—here—

Send Estelle to me!"

And a light, pretty little figure glided in, dressed in somewhat shabby mourning. Major Essex sat by the window, looking absently out into the street, but as the work girl attempted to remove the fur wrapping from Mrs. Colonel Changley's neck a pin at her wrist caught in the widow's lace collar.

"You awkward, clumsy thing!" almost screamed Mrs. Colonel Changley, and then she checked herself abruptly, remembering the presence of Major Essex.

"I am very sorry, ma'am—indeed—I did not intend it," faltered a sweet, low voice, which made Essex start round as if a finger of fire had smitten his car.

Estelle Dayton!

"Oh, Major Essex, is it you?"

Estelle colored and then grew pale—the snowy little circlet of fur dropped from her fingers to the floor.

"Miss Dayton—if you please!" began Mr. Mink of the firm of Mink & Furtail.

And Estelle, catching up the ermine collar, murmured a word or two of apology and escaped from the room.

"So you're acquainted with the young woman?" said Mrs. Colonel Changley a little superciliously.

"The young lady's father," said Essex, "was one of my oldest friends and one of the wealthiest citizens of Florida before this unhappy war desolated all ranks of life. Mr. Mink, will you oblige me with Miss Dayton's address?"

And Mrs. Changley wished she had not insisted on Major Essex's company during the foraging expedition.

He went, as soon as he had reason to suppose business hours were over, to the place named by Mr. Mink, but his expedition was in vain. Miss Dayton was not at home.

"Home," what a contrast was this to the cool veranda and wide halls of Dayton's place. Essex's heart sank within him as he looked round at the carpetless floors and rickety stairs of the third rate boarding house.

Half an hour later he was sitting in his private parlor at the De L'Orme hotel smoking a meditative cigar when the waiter knocked at the door and ushered in a slender figure in black. Essex flung his cigar into the fire and sprang up with a glad countenance.

"Estelle! I have been to your house to find you, but without success."

"We worked late tonight," she said quietly, "and the late hours and constant confinement are killing me. Major Essex, I have a favor to ask of you for the sake of old times."

He had drawn forward a chair, for her, into which she wearily sank.

"It is already granted, Estelle."

"I wish to beg of you to use your influence to obtain me the situation of companion or seamstress—to your wife."

"To my wife, Estelle? But I am not married."

The rose scarlet suffused Estelle Day-ton's cheeks.

"That lady in the black silk dress—was she not your wife?"

"No, nor likely to be, I hope," Essex answered, with a slight grimace. "But, Estelle, though I do not happen to be married, that's no reason why I should not want a companion and a seamstress. Dear Estelle, will you come to me and be my wife?"

"But, Major Essex!"

"I know I am 15 years older than you, but I am not an old man yet, and I believe I have loved you longer than I can remember."

"It is not that—oh," sobbed Estelle, "it is not that! But only I am not good enough for you, dear friend."

Mrs. Colonel Changley was highly scandalized at the whole affair and positively declined to attend the wedding or visit the bride, but Mrs. Major Essex somehow contrived to survive her neglect and has grown fairer than ever in the sunshine of her husband's love, and the shadows through which she has passed only added new brightness to her present life.—Exchange.

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PORTO RICO AS A HOME

Interesting Inside Facts Given by an Observant Visitor to the "Garden Spot of the World."

A Land Flowing With Milk and Honey, to Say Nothing of the Mosquitoes and Gnats.

THE NATIVES ARE AN INDOLENT LOT.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Porto Rico, although a secluded spot, has not been ignored in a literary way. Much has been written of it both from the standpoint of the historian, who has discovered much interesting matter within its borders, and by the novelist, who has found plots for romances among its dark-eyed, hot-blooded people and its beautiful hills and valleys covered with luxuriant plants and even blooming flowers. The writer looks at it now with different eyes. With its natural resources and hidden wealth to be brought to light and developed, its salubrious climate and under the generous government of the United States, it will not only continue to be the garden spot of the world, but the home for many of America's energetic citizens, who no

name of the king and queen of Spain on that island a little less than four centuries ago, gave it the name of "Rich Port" and was loath to believe that the fountain of everlasting youth, of which the natives told him in order to be freed from his tyranny and oppression, was to be found in any other place or when he did start on a voyage the result of which was necessarily unsuccessful that he returned to his first love.

This little place, for it has an area of

a continual strife has been kept up either within its borders or by nations who made every endeavor to wrest it from the hands of the Dons. Spain, however, has held it with but one interruption continuously from the time it was discovered. Porto Rico has had but few years of peace, and these were spent in expectation. Wafted on the breezes from the surrounding islands, and especially from Cuba, come the sounds of revolution and dissatisfaction and the cry to be liberated from the hands of oppression. The determination of the Cubans to gain their liberty and to govern themselves and the continual uprisings and revolutions in Haiti and Santo Domingo unsettled the peace of the Porto Ricans and turned their thoughts to war and revolution. The fields were left untilled by the natives, who met and spent their time most unsuccessfully and unprofitably in devising means to find relief from the tyranny of the Spaniards, who ruled them with "a rod of iron." The days of their strife and unsettledness are over, and the island under its new possessors must again become peaceful and habitable.

Of the topography and conditions of

cloudless sky and the sea are of the same hue. Glinting along the shore one sees the little harbors with their towns dotting the coast and backed by the gradually rolling hills, increasing in height as they go inland until the highest peak, El Yunque, of about 3,500 feet above the sea level, is lost in the mist. All the hills have a black, uninhabited appearance, but as the coast is approached they change from black to green and are seen to be covered with forests whose trees, abundantly supplied with foliage, seem to nod a welcome in the scent laden breeze. As the ship passes along the warm winds from offshore tell the visitor it is time to shed woolen clothing for the cooler linen which is worn almost exclusively in the tropics.

From the hilltops to the shore the blackness stands out between the sky and sandy beach, the brightness of which is made more dazzling by the rays of the tropical sun streaming relentlessly down on it and the lashing into foam of the breakers tumbling over each other as they hurry to spend their force. Here and there along the coast are seen rocky promontories whose jagged edges and sides are covered with moss until they reach the wash of the sea. They are ugly looking things, and their treacherousness has been felt by many sailing craft which have been

and the inevitable frowning fortresses looking down on the ship through the muzzles of the guns, some of which were mounted many centuries ago, but with the many odd looking buildings with their gayly painted sides and roofs that dot the shore and gradually become fewer in number as they reach up the hillsides. The houses are very different in architecture from those of our own country. They are low structures and would make a striking contrast with the skyscrapers of modern times. While they are built of stone they are painted in pink, blue, yellow and nearly all the colors of the rainbow.

Another striking feature of the buildings is the absence of chimneys, and hardly a window glass is to be found throughout the island. There are no frosts to make it necessary that windows be closed, and furnaces and stoves are unknown quantities. The windows have balconies, shaded from the glare of the sun by awnings, and the cooking is done in open ovens away from the houses. What the buildings lack in size and solidity they make up in history. Many of the houses in San Juan and other cities at present occupied were built many centuries ago, and it is claimed that some of them that were constructed by order of Ponce de Leon as early as 1512 are still in existence in habitable condition. The native guide, however, has a beautiful imagination which silver coins have a tendency to develop to a marvelous degree.

When the ship has come to anchor off the city and the "sea ladder" has been placed over the side, she is visited by customs officials, and while they are as little welcome as such officers usually are they are more appreciated than the visitors preceding them, who begin to climb on the vessel as the land is approached. Usually the customs agents remain on the ship but a few minutes, while the others, who come in large flocks and consist of mosquitoes, sand flies, fleas and gnats, remain with the vessel, causing great discomfort among

winds the island would be almost uninhabitable. These in a great measure relieve the suffering. The thermometer has registered as high as 117 degrees in the shade, but the average temperature during the day is about 91 degrees, while at night it begins to fall until the average is about 83 degrees. As one goes from the coast cities into the foothills the heat begins to lose its fierceness, and in some of the higher plateaus the climate is temperate. One advantage the island has over our northern country is that the climate is steady and one knows what kind of weather to expect at all times. When you go out in the morning, you need not fear a blizzard before returning at nightfall. There are but two seasons, the rainy and dry, and they come with equal regularity, bringing with them their pests, one with animals and insects, the other with diseases, for, although nature endowed the island generously with beautiful things, she also left some to be shunned.

Strange as it may seem and although the interior of the island is far healthier than the coast, all of the larger cities are on or near the water's edge, where most of the population live, leaving the interior with a few sparsely settled villages strewn about over the hillsides or near the main government roads, which runs from one end of the island to the other, a distance of about 100 miles. The villages that one finds in the interior of the country, however, repay the visitor for his trouble in hunting them out. There are but few railroads on the island, and these are of the type of early times. Most of the traveling is done on horseback or in carriages, the latter of which are scarce and have seen their best days. The horses are native animals and, although small, are hardy beasts, capable of traveling great distances without fatigue.

These animals are found in great numbers on the island, and when the better class, who live in the cities during the dry season, go to their "summer" homes in the hills during the rainy season there is no hustling one's self along the shores and up the hillsides, changing in color as the sky loses its brightness and night begins. Caudy plumed birds dart from tree to tree, calling to their mates, while in the lowlands the fireflies send out their light, and along the coast the breakers dash against the shore, sending in their spray phosphorescent lights. Just look like jewels. The sight is one to be remembered, but the charm is broken when you descend into the city and visit the casino. Here the men are to be found drinking and gambling, while the women sit together in the plaza and listen to the dreamy music of the fort band, which, with the exception of an opera a few times a year, is the only diversion, aside from home amusements, they have. They seldom go on visits or leave their homes for any purpose.

The men as a rule are indolent and would rather spend their time preparing for the coming holiday or at their favorite sport, which is gambling, than work. They are born gamblers, and cases have even been reported where the wives and children of the players were the stakes. It is not to be expected that the riches of the country would be developed by men who usually do not even till their own fields.

With the influx of American energy and capital matters will change. The cities will be relieved of their pests, and improvements will be made. The hidden treasures of the hills and valleys will be sought out and worked, and with the stars and stripes flying over the island Porto Rico will be a possession well worth having.

FREDERIC A. VERDU.

The Quarter Deck Court.

In the early days of our navy commanders of vessels had greater latitude in the matter of punishments than today. When flogging and keelhauling were in vogue, a captain could sentence one of his crew to almost any punishment. Now the navy department has issued regulations covering most offenses, and it is only for minor breaches of discipline that the commander of a man-of-war can distribute justice.

The captain holds court on the quarter deck several times a week. There, assisted by the executive officer, he gives one man three months' restriction to the ship for smoking out of hours, another a week's extra bright work cleaning for being late with his hammock and still another a montia's restriction for being over leave.

To the casual observer these would seem snap shot judgments, but in fact they have been determined beforehand in an interview with the executive officer. When a case is grave enough to warrant a more severe punishment, the offender is placed under arrest and held for summary or general court martial. The captain of a warship also has the power to order a man confined in the "brig," a small cell between decks, for periods of from one to five days on diet or bread and water.

As in police courts ashore, punishments differ on different ships. Some captains are known for the picturesqueness of their punishments, and others are famed, like the late Judge Duffy of New York, for their Solomon-like judgments. Many an erring sailor has escaped the penalty of his misdeeds by laughing discreetly at his commanding officer's bad puns.

The captain of the old Kearsarge during one of her early cruises laid great stress on ridicule as a penalty. He spent a part of his time inventing new and novel punishments for his crew, some of which proved useful, while others only brought ridicule to his own door. One of his most successful was the calling out of the punishment and the offense at every bell by the culprit.

For instance, a sailor named Jack Brown, who had been brought to book for fighting, would be compelled to take his stand on the break of the forecastle during the evening hours and at each bell shout lustily:

"Seven bells, and here stands Jack Brown, first leaper of the forward pivot; been a-crushing of Bill Jones in the nose. Seven bells!"

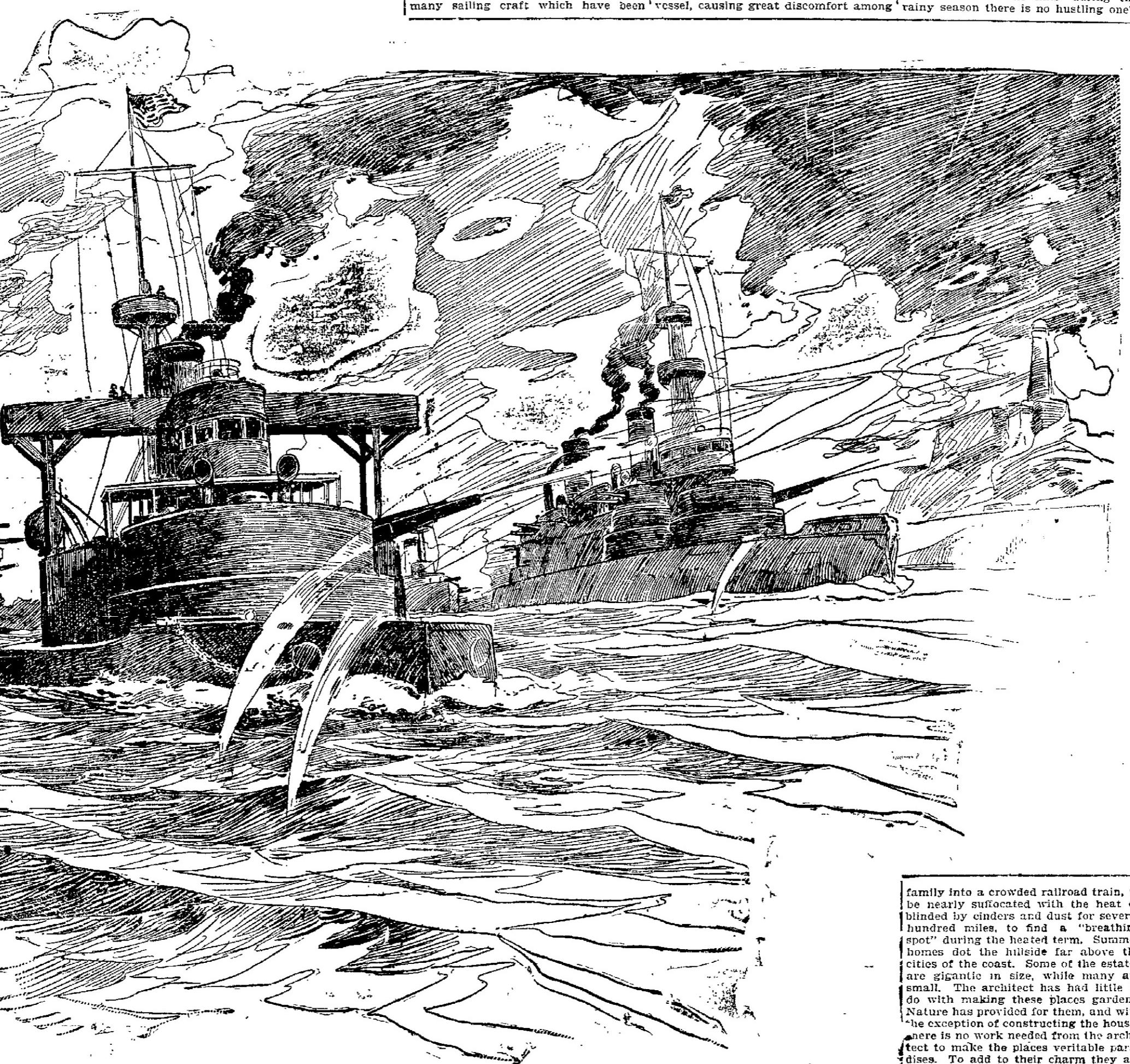
What Constitutes Beauty?

It is difficult to say what constitutes beauty in women. The Chinese require women to have deformed feet and black teeth. The Sandwich Islanders estimate by their weight. A girl must be tattooed sky blue and wear a ring toe to satisfy a south sea islander. African princes require their brides to have their teeth filed like those of a saw, and that goes the world, the criterion of beauty differing according to latitude and longitude.

A 60 ton gun is the largest that can be used afloat without sacrificing efficiency and safety.

gain his captaincy until 1771. In private life Admiral Camara is somewhat of a modish recluse. He is an ardent monarchist and was one of those who advocated the giving of the crown of Spain to Alfonso XII.

There are not very few Americans who do not know that General Sheridan's most noted black warhorse was exiled. He outlived all the perils of war, not dying until 1878, when his body was interred in the mausoleum on Governor's Island, in New York Bay.



AMERICAN SHIPS BOMBARDING SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

which will take advantage of its richness to make their homes among its hills and along its shores.

"A land whose soil is so rich that its vegetation, fruits, flowers and forests, with their oversupply of luxuriant foliage, grow in abundance and a salubrious climate tempered by the sea winds have given it rightly the name of the 'garden spot of the world.' Nature has provided largely of the things needed for the sustenance of man without making him pay for her generous gift by earning his daily bread by the sweat of his brow."

This is part of a description given by a writer on a little island in the tropics just east of Cuba and known as Porto Rico. It is not to be wondered at that Ponce de Leon, who conquered the natives and established a colony in the

island since it last came into prominence much has been written, and the daily press has chronicled events as they happened in this garden spot since the first gun was fired from an American man-of-war and the shot took effect in the old fortress at San Juan, tearing away portions of its moss covered walls, but due to its location, which gives its possessors a strategic advantage in the many projects and improvements that are now being contemplated and which when completed will increase the powers of the nation under whose flag Porto Rico will probably be for all time.

Although situated in a peaceful climate, it has had anything but a peaceful existence, for from the time the Spanish flag was unfurled on its graceful hills and over its landlocked harbors

scarcely more than 3,600 square miles, is looked upon at present as one of the most valuable of the many islands that dot the Atlantic ocean near the very entrances to our great country, not only for its vegetation and wealth of mineral properties, which thanks to the indolence of the inhabitants, have been largely neglected, but also for its location, which gives its possessors a strategic advantage in the many projects and improvements that are now being contemplated and which when completed will increase the powers of the nation under whose flag Porto Rico will probably be for all time.

As the visitor nears the island he is impressed with its fruits, flowers, luxuriant forests and quaint buildings and people, of all which so little is known in the dry season, when the

island since it last came into prominence much has been written, and the daily press has chronicled events as they happened in this garden spot since the first gun was fired from an American man-of-war and the shot took effect in the old fortress at San Juan, tearing away portions of its moss covered walls, but due to its location, which gives its possessors a strategic advantage in the many projects and improvements that are now being contemplated and which when completed will increase the powers of the nation under whose flag Porto Rico will probably be for all time.

Nature has been particularly good to this little island in many ways. Besides giving it an abundance of stores, many of which are yet to be brought to light from the hidden fastnesses of the mountains and the various wild beds of the swift running streams which are numerous throughout the island, nearly all the harbors are protected by high hills and landlocked. The channels at the entrances to these ports are of sufficient depth to admit the largest vessels afloat, and while some are very narrow most of them are broad enough to allow several ships to pass in or abreast.

As the vessel enters a harbor in Porto Rico the visitor is impressed not only with the height of the surrounding hills

fouled by their edges hidden below the water or dashed to pieces against their sides in stormy weather.

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those on board. These little insects, coming as they do in large numbers, are the most disagreeable annoyances that visitors have to contend with and in a great measure detract from the charms and beauties of the place.

It is not until one has set foot on land that he really becomes impressed with the quaint buildings and habits of the natives, the wonderful beauty of the island and its queer general make up. What seemed to be rolling hills from the sea are now successive tablelands, gradually leaning toward the center of the island as they increase in height. In appearance the island resembles a four sided pyramid, with its apex covered by the clouds.

Along the coast the climate is intensely hot, and if it were not for the refreshing sea breeze of the eastern trade

what are now considered old fashioned muzzle loading rifles.

Commodore John Crittenden Watson was born in Kentucky in 1812, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1830, was promoted to master in 1861 and served first on the frigate Sabine. Then he was transferred to Farragut's flagship Hartford and served for two years, becoming a lieutenant when only 22 years old. He was at the bombardments of Fort Jackson and St. Philip and of the Chalmette batteries, made the passage

of the Vicksburg batteries and was wounded at the battle of Mobile. Since the war he has served on nearly all the foreign stations and was made the governor of the Naval home in 1895.

Admiral Camara is English on his mother's side, for his father married a Miss Liverpool in Liverpool, Camara like Cervena, was graduated from the Naval Academy at San Fernando, which he entered in the very year that the latter was leaving—1851. He saw service in the Morocco expedition and did not

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THE SOROSIS SHOES!

As sanctioned by the ladies of the Sorosis club of New York.

\$3.50 per pair.

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As approved by Jenness Miller the criterion of hygienic principles as applied to women's dress.

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Special Sale of Belts

All 25c and 35c Belts at 25c.

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All \$1.00 Belts at 75c.

All 60c and 65c Belts at 50c.

All \$1.25 Belts at \$1.00.

All higher priced Belts reduced in like or greater proportion.

Sterling Silver Belt Buckles at half price at

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Yes, Sir,

When it comes to all those qualities so desirable in a fuel,

PITTSTON COAL--

Will be found to possess more of them than any other kind, for it is not only the cleanest, but the freest from all foreign substance, and when you buy "Pittston" you get MORE COAL to the ton, because you get ALL COAL.

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OF 20 WORDS OR LESS FOR 50 CENTS
A WEEK, OR THREE WEEKS FOR 25
CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 20
CENTS.

TO RENT:

Nicely furnished room. All modern conveniences. 33 Ashland st. t69t^t
Furnished room. Apply 21 Ashland st. t69t^t
Dwelling, heated by hot water, modern conveniences, 11 Bryant street. Rent, \$15 per month. Possession August 1. Inquire Berkshires Hills Sanatorium.

Tenement for rent \$1.00 a month. 9 Dean St. t69t^t

Cottage at Bracewell avenue. Apply Barber Leather Co., Union St. t69t^t

Tenements, rooms for \$10. on the level; none having back yards, need apply. Also established boarding-house for sale or to rent. Apply to William M. Burch, Adams National Bank building, upstairs, Room No. 6. t69t^t

House with all modern conveniences. Fred W. Head, 3 Class Ave. t69t^t

Tenement on Main street. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup or George Hopkins. t42t^t

Tenement modern improvements. Mrs. F. P. Brown, 142 East Main street. t37t^t

Room to rent. 19 Chestnut st. t36t^t

Steam heated flat in Arnold place. Inquire 33 Holland block. t25t^t

Nice tenement to rent, 13 Venzel street. Inquire 12 Bank street, city. t25t^t

A nine-room tenement on Holden street; \$15 a month. Inquire 30 Holden street.

Furnished rooms, 10 Morris street. Inquire of Wm. H. Bennett, 2 Adams National Bank building. t11t^t

Four room flat, Holden street, \$10 and \$11. Six room tenement, new, Central Avenue, \$12.50 and Eight room cottage, new, Adams and Elm street, \$15 and \$16. Hudson street. Inquire Ralph M. Dowling's office, 121 Main st.

A two-room tenement, 6 Liberty st. t25t^t

Two new four-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply E. P. Pike, 48 East Quincy st.

Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Holland block. t35t^t

WANTED.

A place to do general housework. Apply at 13 Lincoln street. t3t^t

FURNISHED PARLORS WANTED IN North Adams for treatment and office purpose.

LADY OFFICE MANAGER WANTED (widow or married lady preferred) must invest some capital for necessary stock of outfit, profits 5 to 10 percent.

SEVEN (7) LADIES WANTED to visit residences, no canvassing, nothing to sell, good pay. For interview regarding either, apply to above (3) three, Mrs. G. D. STIGGART, Care North Adams Evening Transcript.

Washing and ironing at 155 State street. t65t^t

A thoroughly reliable American woman for general work. Apply Berkshire Hills Sanatorium.

Agents to sell our new one dollar outfit, consisting of identification, baggage, registry, and special train and dollar policy issued by the United States Casualty Co. Liberal terms. Universal Identification and Recovery Co., 42 Church street, New Haven, Conn. t65t^t

Position for young man with 7 years experience running engines and boilers, best of references. No. 7 Wesleyan St. t65t^t

Work by the day by young woman. Apply or address 22 High street. t65t^t

Furnished room with board, in small private family. Apply single gentleman. Adams B. Tracy, 125 Franklin street. t65t^t

Furnished parlors wanted in North Adams to be used for reception and treatment offices. Must be under management of a widow or married lady preferred. Must invest some capital for necessary stock of outfit, profits 5 to 10 percent. Seven ladies wanted to visit residences, no canvassing, nothing to sell, good pay. For interview regarding above (3) three, Mrs. G. D. STIGGART, Care North Adams Evening Transcript.

A full woman at once. Apply at Wilson home office. t65t^t

Family of cotton spinners, J. L. & T. D. Peck Mill Co., Pittsfield, Mass. t65t^t

SITUATION WANTED

General housework, light cooking, waitressing, laundry. Apply North Adams Imperial Laundry, 105 Franklin street, North Adams. Large room for rent. t65t^t

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